MESSAGE

OF THE

VERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

S ORDERED TO BE PRINTED BY THE SENATE.

READ JANUARY 10, 1855.

TRENTON:
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1855.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

ARS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—

GNTLEMEN:—In accordance with my duty at the opening
ur session, I hereby communicate the condition of the af-
rs f the state, and make such recommendations, for your
is eration, as our present policy and future interests, in my
gent, seem to demand.

Coming, as you do, immediately from among your consti-
n, you are each no doubt prepared faithfully to represent
ir wishes and views upon the very interesting and important
asres which you will be required to consider, and act upon
llectively.

In our deliberations, representing, as each of you do, local
w much diversity of opinion will necessarily be found to
ist upon all important measures, and I anticipate that for-
ar ce, respect, harmony and wisdom, in your proceedings,
hic has heretofore characterized the legislators of New
rse, and has produced that conservative, prudent, and
dic us policy, which our prosperous financial condition so
ma tly displays.

During the past year, some sections of the state have been
t by sickness and drought, still we have cause to be
teful to Him who giveth and who taketh away, for a signal
ma tion and great forbearance. The pestilence has ceased,
ad ur harvests are sufficient for our people; we are enjoy-
ng ree Republican Institutions in peace, prosperity and
a pess. Our country is augmenting in wealth and power,
wh il some of the most enlightened states of Europe are

engaged in an impoverishing, devastating and dreadfu
can only hope that your legislation will tend to the
happiness of the people of the state, and exhibit a lo
devotion to our glorious confederation, calculated to s
and perpetuate the union of the states.

The accompanying report of the treasurer, exhib
financial condition of the state, is very satisfacto
ordinary disbursements for the past year being $9
this sum, added to the extraordinary expenditure,
the annual appropriation for schools, and the appr
made at your last session for the geological surve
addition to the lunatic asylum, makes the total ex
by the state during the past year $180,464.78; v
receipts have been $174,639.73; leaving the sum of
in the treasury on the 31st of December, including th
of last year.

Our revenue is derived almost entirely from o
works, and has been ample to meet all the expen
state, without any tax upon the people, which is a
just appreciation and pride, ours being the only st
Union where the whole expenditure of the state g
is borne by the revenues of their public works, mad
cost to the state, and the people entirely relieved
direct tax to support the government.

Our financial policy has been directed by great sa
with marked prudence and economy. Our revenu
creasing, and we may safely estimate our receipts
for the current expenses of the present year. The
has not had occasion to loan any portion of the th
sand dollars authorized by your resolution of last
the receipts have exceeded the estimates made last
the appropriation for the construction of an hospit
state prison, has not been used, as the commissioners
under the act for that purpose have not been able t
for the work at the sum named in the act. The wor
therefore, been proceeded with.

your legislation, extraordinary appropriations are
ise and useful, I would recommend the realization
ailable assets of the state to meet them.

d for the support of free schools amount to $403,-
owing an increase during the last year of $7,960.39.

renew the recommendation made by my immediate
r, that specific appropriations be annually made to
payments from the treasury, which will promote
nd system in the accounts, and afford clearness and
y to the people of the state, as to all items of expen-
l the condition of the treasury at all times; sums so
ed to be drawn out of the treasury only upon requi-
le by the treasurer, registered by the secretary of
approved by the governor.

ort of the bank commissioners, herewith submitted,
any important recommendations, suggestive of legis-
ion, to improve and amend the act authorizing the
f banking, which the experience of its practical ope-
dictated, and which meet with my full concurrence.
t failed to observe that many notices of application
bank charters, and for the renewal of charters soon
have been given. This is to be regretted, as agita-
the policy of the state in regard to banking, unsettles
mind, and is injurious to the banks, causes fluctua-
ank stock, creates a sale of stock, by which the
oker, who may generally be found ready to disturb
le any system of banking, is enriched by operating
fears and confidence of the unsuspecting. Before
n such applications, it will be necessary for you to
ether it is better to adhere to the principles of the
w, or abolish it and return to special charters; you
de between the two systems, for it is highly desirable
anks should be on an equal footing. "All engaged
me pursuit should be under the same law." The
hen is, which is the better system? The two systems
uitably exist at the same time, and none will contend

they ought to be recognized by legislation longer t
existence of the special charters now in force. I wish s
to urge adherence to the principles of the general law
safest and best system of banking. I deem it unfortun
our condition is such, from the long established use of
and paper money, that we cannot arrive nearer to a
metallic currency, which for stability and security of
affairs, is so desirable as a remedy against those mone
pansions and consequent contractions which must t
extent occur so long as an unrestricted circulation of
money is authorized. As a means of reaching this d
end, I recommend the passage of a law at this sessio
biting the circulation of bank notes of a denominatio
dollars and under, to take effect immediately, and a
years all bank bills of the denomination of ten dol
under, and after five years all banks notes under the
nation of twenty dollars, with sufficient penalties for
observance. The monetary crisis which has visited o
ufacturing and commercial interests during the pa
shows the necessity of increasing the circulation of g
silver coin among the people. The great abundance
affords the opportunity of placing our currency upon
basis. Small bills give an increased profit to banks
jects the laboring class to the disadvantages and los
quent upon a system of currency liable to depreciation

The general government has set the example of
itself from responsibility, by disconnecting itself fr
banking whatever, and a great responsibility rests u
states that do not adopt the same policy. The prin
the independent treasury system of the United States
applied with good results in all the states; and I rec
the passage of a law to separate the fiscal affairs of
from banks; compelling our state treasury only to rec
pay out gold and silver.

Our banking institutions, in comparison with simila
tions of other states, have been conducted with prude

We have been singularly exempted from bankrupt-
sensions of business, and moneyed panics, consequent
ractions of bank loans and discounts. The general
ystem has contributed to this, giving, as it does,
ecurity to bill holders, and affording a wholesome
he circulation of paper money; to the unrestricted
ired issue of which, all monetary disasters are clearly
ced.

neral banking law, although not perfect, has afford-
ilities, security and advantages claimed for it by its
. Its practical operation justifies its continuance,
not doubt your action upon all new applications for
nk charters. There should be no specialty in bank-
system in the state should be uniform and general,
by one law. Nothing is so obnoxious to the sense
ple as exclusive special banking privileges, or so op-
the general democratic republican principle of equal
al laws. The essence of law consists in its being
general; special legislation should never be resorted
it can possibly be avoided.

plications for the renewal of bank charters soon to
ave more claim to your consideration, as they are in-
which have conducted, under their charters, legiti-
honest business, always maintaining and deserving
idence of the community, and have reflected credit
state alike for ability, integrity and usefulness, in the
and management of their affairs. The loss to the
the experience, ability, capital and character, which
those old institutions, would be great, should they
the banking business, but I cannot believe that such
the effect, as they doubtless would continue under
al law.

see no difference in principle, between chartering a new
rechartering an old one, it would be alike special
n in one case as in the other. Consistently, neither
one without repealing the general law and placing

those institutions organized under it upon the same pri
with the same privileges and advantages as might be co
by special charters. It would be recognizing two syste
thereby continuing discussion upon the principles of b
upon which great interests devolve, and upon which p
issues will be made; but a great distinction ought to b
between granting a new charter, or extending the cha
an old established and reliable bank, in which the peopl
unbounded confidence. The danger of new banks fallir
the hands of speculators foreign to the state, and the cons
abuse of privileges conferred resulting in loss to the com
and disgrace to the banking institutions, is very gre
have great pride in stating that no loss has ever been sus
through special or other banks conducted by citizens
own state.

The business of banking is not so profitable under th
eral law as it is under special charters, else the applic
alluded to would not come before you, but the business
ficiently remunerative under the general law, as shown
prosperous business and large dividends declared by the
doing business under it. During the last year the Pri
Bank, whose charter is about to expire, and which app
the last session for a recharter, has organized under the
al law. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of New
wick has given place to a larger and more flourishing i
tion, with the same management under the general law.
ers whose stock is well represented, are organizing, and
can be no reasonable doubt but that all special instit
upon the expiration of their charters will organize un
A secured and diminished circulation will take the pl
the present circulation without the present accommodat
business being disturbed. There is no reason why stoc
ers in the old institutions should not readily transfer th
terest from one system to the other, to be governed
same direction and management, as it gives additional
rity for their investments and for the faithful performa
those duties which the general law affords.

general banking law was passed in this state to evil in our banking system, which duped so many of ople, and caused great pecuniary loss, which, vast as it n, is nothing to the influence the system has inflicted rivate credit, misleading the public and causing them for protection to that which proved almost worthless. ence teaches the inefficacy of all legislation to prevent use of banking under special charters. Guards and in regard to issues and business are only observed when k thinks proper to respect them; all may be delusion in but security for the issue of notes. In the late mon- risis, some of the state stocks held as security by the er for the issues under the general law depreciated in and the bank commissioners called upon the banks to additional security for their circulation, which was ly complied with, so as to make their security deposit- tock equal to the par value for the whole amount of culation. Under the original general law some ille- e banks were organized to circulate notes only, but un- supplement passed 1852, requiring redemption, those have been wound up without loss to the bill holders, much less time than a special bank could have been our laws. Those now doing business are in a sound urishing condition. The principles of the general law een adopted in many of the states, and it is found to be improvement in banking over the system of special s. In the state of New York the system has become ed, settled and fixed. Sufficient banking capital is made er it for all the wants of that great state.

old banks in that state, as their charters expire, organ- erfully and readily under the general law. There is slightest cause for apprehension that this state will banking facilities under it, although I contend that the t of such facilities are much over-estimated.

bank commissioners of this state visited Albany during st year to make a thorough investigation of the system

and the detailed operation of the banking department i
state of New York, and some of their recommendation
tended to improve our general law is the result of that i
tigation, and are drawn from the amended law of New
and which it is very desirable should be engrafted upon o

Special bank charters should hereafter be treated by
people with great distrust. The ruinous consequences,
and loss heretofore arising from a depreciated currency, v
fell so heavily upon the poorer classes, are still fresh i
minds of the people. These sentiments are so wide sp
and so generally entertained, that I do not believe it pos
that they would consent to the return to a system from v
so many evils have arisen, and which would prove injuri
the best interests of the state, nor depart from a system v
has been cured of many defects, and which is now cast
wholesome and beneficial influence over the state.

There will be evils attending all banking systems au
izing the issue of paper money. Under the general
banks are unrestricted in capital, specie redemption of
bills is exacted, capital is more certainly paid in, the sam
bility of stockholders and officers, the same character, ab
and security can be had as under special charters, wit
additional security for issues, which can always, by a vig
bank department, be kept, as has been shown, equal to a
mediate convertible specie issue; however uncertain the
rities may be said to be under the general law, it cert
affords greater security than the special charters, which
none.

The danger of special laws is greatest when they rela
moneyed institutions: the disastrous influence of ban
interests in other states is well known; it is beli
that special bank charters have been obtained by corru
or yielding to personal solicitations, and the danger and
picion of being controlled by such motives should be avo
Restrictions should be imposed upon all those who issue p
money. If any state legislature permit the substitution

or a gold and silver currency, it is bound to regulate rrency so that it shall not depreciate; this is necessary ire and protect the rights of the community. Some uarantee than character and personal responsibility of rs, who are not always the same, must be provided. and honest banks are wanted, they will be formed un- general law. Confidence in banks will always be in ance with the restrictions imposed by law upon them. tails of the condition of our banks are given in the re- the bank commissioners.

state asks no credit, no loans, wants no financial ac- dation, and can do without paper money; but if such is ed as circulation, security must be had, as every system has fallen into discredit. Other banks give only promise to pay, for which they obtain an interest when , beside receiving a promise to pay which is supposed to their notes in value; so long as such promises are and discounted upon, they accommodate, and no longer. uctuations of their circulation make many disappointed eedy borrowers, and lead to applications to brokers eir ruinous extortions.

the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, pparent that an increasing interest has been manifested the past year, in our public school system, which can- too highly commended.

law of last session authorizing "Teachers' Institutes," een an important feature in the progress and improve- in the practical operation of our educational system. utes have been held in nine counties, and I had the ication of attending two of them. Their influence has most beneficial, creating a deep interest among the peo- nd stimulating the teachers to better perform their re- ible duties. About four hundred teachers have received enefits of the law.

e report shows that a larger number of children have at- d school during the past year, than during any previous

one. The sum raised by tax in the townships for school p
poses has increased, amounting to $228,88
State appropriations, 80,00
Other sources, 42,75
For building and repairing school houses, 44,92

Making the total amount expended for school purposes, $396,57

No higher, more responsible, and more important duty upon the legislature than timely care in the education of children of the state. It should engage early, decided, earnest consideration, and be directed by a wise and li policy. In a government which emanates from the pe the safety of its political institutions depends upon their v and intelligence. A general diffusion of knowledge is best evidence of good government, and the best security t publican institutions, and is the conservative power guards and protects our liberties. The right of suffrage ca be exercised in a salutary manner without intelligence, lo country, temperance, and patriotism. Ignorance cannot derstand or appreciate the blessings of a free government, is therefore the worst enemy to our form of government. appears that the entire number of children between the of five and eighteen, is one hundred and sixty-eight thou and thirty-one. Of this number, one hundred and five t sand and forty have attended the public schools, showing more than one-half of our children are instructed in them, they should not be left to the guardianship of incompe teachers. It is useless to establish schools and approp money to educate our children, if we do not provide per competent as teachers, to instruct in all the virtues that o to belong to and distinguish American citizens.

I regret to say that our educational system is not equa that of many of the states. We have no training schools- normal schools for teachers. It is only through the tea that education can be diffused, which should embrace fem

ell as males. Our public schools must be placed on a
ng as respectable as any other seminaries of learning.
influence of teachers upon the character and destinies of
rising, and all future, generations, is not duly estimated.
iew, therefore, of the practical importance of a state nor-
school for the education of teachers, and the self-evident
ssity, with our ability to make liberal appropriations for
object, I recommend the establishment of a school for the
ation of teachers, similar to the schools established in many
he states, which are deemed to exert a most useful and
ficial influence on the cause of education in public estima-

building and site for such an institution will, it is esti-
ed, cost about twenty thousand dollars, of which sum ten
sand dollars will be required the present year, and the
ort will be about ten thousand dollars annually after its
pletion. A law will be presented for your consideration
iding for the government and management of such an in-
ition, determining the number and compensation of the
hers and others to be employed, and prescribing the terms
conditions for the admission and instruction of pupils.
h pupils to be apportioned among the legislative or school
ricts, conforming to the ratio of population.

compliance with this recommendation will have the most
gn influence on individual happiness and social prosperity.
ne of our large and populous cities have with praiseworthy
it and liberality, more thorough and perfect systems of ed-
tion within their respective municipalities than prevail
ughout the state. Our colleges are in a most flourishing
dition. The duties and labor of the superintendent of
lic schools are becoming more important and onerous, and
present compensation is not adequate to the important
ies performed. I therefore suggest that his salary be in-
sed, as his whole time and attention should be given to the
k.

Under the laws of the last session authorizing a geological

survey, I appointed Dr. Wm. Kitchell, of Morris coun
Geologist and superintendent of the survey. He o
a corps of competent and scientific persons consisting
sistant geologist, topographical engineer and mine
The preliminary arrangements for the survey were ma
deliberation and occupied much time, so that it was
the middle of July that the field operations were com
In conducting the survey, I felt that important and res
discretion was vested by your act in me, my duties n
as clearly defined as I should have been pleased to h
them. I have been governed in the plan and directio
survey by what I conceived to be the true spirit of
and to a faithful performance of the duties imposed,
due regard to economy and the best interest of the st
became necessary first to decide upon the basis of op
I found upon investigation, that the geological exam
must be preceded by an accurate topographical sur
found also that the general government had, in prosecu
coast survey, completed the topography of about one-f
the whole territory of the state, which had been mapp
that the triangulation laid down would serve as a basis
tending that survey over the state. Under such circun
I did not hesitate to direct that the survey be commenc
that basis which, when completed, will give to the stat
accurate physical map. With the geology minutely
ted, the value of such a map to the state, there being
rate or reliable one, is apparent. Its completion will
of inestimable value and just pride to every citizen
mode of conducting the survey is of great assistance in
ological research.

The operations of the past season were commenced
sex county, and the topography and geology of that co
nearly completed. A general reconnoisance of the
portion of the state was also made. The maps, so far
pleted, will be exhibited for your inspection, and the re
the geologist, and his associates, are herewith submitt

be found, that although a brief period has been occupied
te field, matters of great value and importance have been
loped. The zeal with which the survey has been com-
ed, and the diligence with which it has been prosecuted,
vidences of the results which may be anticipated. These
ts are thus far limited in their extent, as the expenditure
been studiously restricted to the small appropriation which
expended at the close of the year. Your attention is
d to the necessity of an early appropriation for its vigor-
prosecution. Of course the sooner the survey is completed,
ts investigations and discoveries made public, the sooner
its value be realized. This consideration should therefore
rn you in your appropriation. All experience in matters
is nature has shown that an increase of the amount of
employed does not involve a corresponding increase of
nditure, since certain expenses are incident to a very lim-
force, which would not be increased by doubling it. Judg-
by the operations of the past season. so economically con-
ed, I have estimated that twenty thousand dollars will
plete the larger half of the state during the next year,
ng its entire completion a matter of certainty in 1856.
is five thousand dollars less than the amount estimated by
superintendent. It is well to add in connection with the
nditure, that when the survey is finished, the state will
in its power by securing the copy right of the publica-
, to reimburse the treasury to a great extent, if not the
le amount of the cost, by the sale of the work.

cannot refrain from expressing my warm personal interest,
citizen of New Jersey, in the prosecution of this work.
people have long felt the want of it. They know that
mountains are filled with mineral wealth. and beneath the
level portions lie buried an incalculable amount of fertil-
matter—the locality of which being accurately defined,
largely to the value of their lands. A just pride in the
elopment of our vast resources, leads me to urge upon you
onsider the great importance of this undertaking. I leave
your hands with full confidence in the result.

There is perhaps no question which has so much
the public mind as that of the intemperance reform
agreed by all that intemperance is the great and predo
evil of the day, and that no proper effort should be s
arrest its progress, and if possible to put a stop to its
and pernicious effects; but as to the means of arrivi
desirable an end, much diversity of opinion exists. S
of opinion that a rigid enforcement of the existing lav
lation to the vending of ardent spirits, added to moral
and force of public opinion, would be sufficient; othe
a law merely prohibiting the manufacture of all spiritu
vinous liquors as a beverage, with a moderate penalt
infringement, is necessary; whilst others insist that
short of a law abolishing all license, with power and a
to search and destroy all liquor found, will suffice. T
flict of opinion has been unhappily aggravated by the i
tion of the subject in the arena of political controversy
is to be regretted that on that account a general fe
doubt exists as to the possibility of determining u
course which shall be permanent and effective. Th
having elicited so much attention, and been so th
discussed, it is unnecessary for me to offer any sug
respecting it. It is therefore presented to your consi
with the earnest hope that you will be able to ma
adopt such measures as will remove or ameliorate a
such magnitude, in a manner not in violation of const
rights, and meet the just expectations of our common
ents.

The two wings authorized to be built to the luna
lum, are in a state of forwardness; one wing is co
and the other is enclosed. Externally the building
finished to the extent of its original design, and is a
cent edifice, seven hundred feet long; the structure
sive and grand. The work has been done in the best
and, regarding the high price of material and labo
astonishingly low cost. The management, governm

t of all the officers of the institute, continue to meet the approval and praise of the board of managers. The s of such an institution are above all pecuniary estimate; icy of relief for the unfortunate class it was designed for, eeded the most sanguine expectations of those whose and benevolence promoted its establishment; it is in respect a model institution, without a superior; and continue to receive the care of the state. The re- f the institution, by good management, have been made its expenditures the past year, but it is thought that e received for the poor county patients, is below what itution can afford to take them at. The further appro- contemplated by the act authorizing the enlargement, red at an early day, as the work has been done, and a m is now due to workmen and contractors. The re- the managers and officers of the institution is here- bmitted, to which I beg to refer for a more minute n of the affairs of the asylum—the number of patients bout the same as last year.

state prison has been well conducted in every depart- the discipline has been good and well maintained; a ard and discretion exercised for health and morality, nt with a rigid enforcement of the laws governing the ion. The reports of the keeper, inspectors, physician, ral instructor, herewith submitted, will be read with . The keeper has paid into the treasury two thousand of surplus earnings for the past year. This sum, con- g the unusual amount of sickness, the reduced number icts, and the greatly increased cost of provisions and l over former years, shows the responsible duties of the to have been performed with rigid economy, ability and

ito be regretted that your act of last session, to author- construction of a hospital for the state prison could carried out. The commissioners appointed to erect it eper and physician of the prison) could not obtain con-

tracts to do the work for the sum limited in the act. .
pital is much needed for the institution, and I express th
that you will appropriate a sum sufficient to accompli
work.

By the report of the adjutant general, it appears tha
has been a large increase of uniform volunteer compan
ring the past year, many of whom have arrived at gre
fection in drill discipline and efficiency. "We have no
ularly commissioned, armed and equipped, one hundr
fifty-two uniformed companies, which, by averaging
strength, will be found nearly equal in numbers to the
force of the regular army of the United States reporte
for duty." This is a gratifying fact, and presents cla
the part of the militia of the state which entitled them t
encouragement and protection. I have reviewed large
of our uniformed militia during the year, and was most
bly impressed with their appointment and efficiency, w
creditable to the state, and affords the assurance that th
ready to serve her with a devotion, patriotism and ga
for which the citizen soldier of New Jersey has ever be
tinguished.

The adjutant general recommends that a military tax
cents be imposed upon all liable to, and not doing, m
duty, for the encouragement of volunteer companies; a
our militia law be made in all respects conformable to
the United States; and the report will be found to contai
recommendations, all of which will, no doubt, receiv
favorable attention, this, together with the report
quarter-master general, exhibiting the character, amou
condition of the state arms at the arsenal, are herewith
mitted, and an improvement in our arms is shown to b
desirable.

The commissioners appointed under the joint resolut
the last legislature, to report amendments of the system
risprudence of this state, and provide for the election of
officers by the people, have been actively engaged in th

d will present their report at an early day of your ses-

l report of the commissioners of pilotage shows the active eful operations of our pilot laws, and the value of the to the immense commerce of New York, sustaining a and generous rivalry between the pilots of that state and the great advantage of the shipping clearing from and g at that port. Vessels were rarely boarded previous establishment of our pilot board, fifteen miles from Hook, when now it is not unfrequent for vessels to find one hundred miles outside, which must diminish ship- and the loss of life and property. The commissioners hat the state of New York has increased the pay of her and recommend that an amendment to our law be , allowing our pilots the same pilotage as is allowed by ork. This reasonable and just request I trust will be d, and all proper legislation extended, to foster and encou- our pilot establishment, and to adequately remunerate engaged in so useful and exposed a profession.

number of the state beneficiaries in the deaf and dumb tions, and in the institutions for the blind, in New York hiladelphia, is about the same as last year. The appro- n is ample, for this object. By the quarterly reports of perintendents of those institutions, lately received, the , condition and improvement of the pupils of the state are ented most flatteringly.

sire to call attention to the inequality existing in the ap- ent of commissioners for other states. Some change is ble, both in their number and tenure of office.

law lately passed by congress for the better preserva- f life and property from shipwreck on the coasts of the l States, authorizing additional life saving stations to be ished every five miles on the coasts of Long Island and New , is a subject of congratulation to the people of this state, the benevolent and humane everywhere. It will be the of saving many lives and much property, besides relieving

the inhabitants of our coast from those appalling shipw
which have been so awful, and by which their sympathy, c
and liberality so freely, abundantly and graciously bestowec
been so frequently and heavily taxed for clothing and fc
those saved from wrecks, and for the charges of buryir
dead, which have fallen very oppressively upon the peo
the Atlantic counties, and which ought more properly
borne by the state or by the United States, and for wl
just and equitable claim can be made. I cannot dismis
subject without informing the people of this state that th
deeply indebted to the personal exertions and generou
pulses of E. Meriam, Esquire, of New York, for the be
secured by this law, who devotes his life to science and c
and has given unremitting attention, energy and mind t
philanthropic object, without reward.

I am informed that a new edition of Elmer's digest
laws of New Jersey, including the decisions of the cou
proposed to be published during the ensuing summer.
time having arrived when a new compilation of the law
quired, and this mode of publication being the most conv
and least expensive to the public, I would recommend, a
heretofore been practiced, such a subscription on the p
the state, as will supply the public officers, as well a
members of the legislature, with copies.

Your joint resolution will be required, to authorize th
pointment of commissioners to represent the interests
state at the French National Exhibition to be held in
next, at Paris.

The naturalization laws of the United States, and the
ner of their execution by the federal and state courts, is a
ject of grave consideration. The non-enforcement of th
tention and spirit of the law, has given rise to an abuse v
demands a remedy, and has aroused a feeling and spirit be
ing to patriotic American citizens, which is sympathized
both naturalized and native citizens. Congress, under
constitution of the United States, has established a un

f naturalization, and under it citizenship can only be ed. The law may not be so unexceptionable in itself, as anner of its execution. We are bound, as a state, to lly execute the laws of congress, and any law passed he subject, calculated to exalt the attributes of Ameri- tizenship, will be duly honored and regarded by New

w prohibiting our courts from naturalizing for a period previous to state elections, would be attended with ial results, and add greater purity to our ballot box, must be vigilantly guarded. It is just upon the eve of ction, when party spirit runs high, that foreigners are after by partizans, and brought before the courts for lization; and it is asserted that the court fees are often them; indeed, it has been understood for a long time costs foreigners nothing for their naturalization, if they frequently paid for becoming citizens. Evil practices be checked, and any measure adopted by congress will rced by this state.

eving that our system of working our county and town- ads wants reforming, I requested, by circular, the county ors to furnish me with the amount of the road tax as- in their respective counties, but have not received such n as to base the total amount assessed for roads. The intended was to show that the money was badly ex- , and that under a different system the same amount produce better roads, which would enhance the value of ds and cheapness of transportation. There are too many rs of highways. It is suggested that if each township nty elect one overseer of the highway, to be paid a alary, and to work all the roads in the township or , and expend all the money raised for the same, he bring more practical knowledge and economy to the and greatly improve our roads, without additional tax. y states are in the practice of taking a census every ten alternating with the census taken by the United States,

so as to give at periods of five years an enumeration
number of inhabitants, and such general statistics as n
found necessary for public information. This has bee
gested as desirable in this state by many citizens, and is v
of your consideration.

The railroads of our state have been conducted w
serious accident or loss of life, during the past year.
exhibits a commendable care on the part of those wh
direction of our public works. Several railroads hav
completed during the past year, whilst others are in pr
of construction, showing that we are not behind other st
the facilities and advantages of an extended railroad acc
dation. Double tracks and restricted speed, should be
ded for by law.

In the construction of bills granting charters of inco
tions, a simple reference to the provisions of the g
statutes concerning corporations which are intended
enacted, might be advantageously substituted for the p
practice of repeating such provisions in each bill, th
diminishing the expense of printing and engrossing, and
ing the risk of unguardedly granting improper corporate
leges.

I herewith transmit communications of public intere
ceived from the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Islan
Connecticut, in accordance with the resolutions of those

I would renew the recommendations heretofore ma
protect our interests and prevent encroachments upon ou
igation and water privileges. It is a subject of great in
ance, and prompt measures should be taken to secure th
co-operating with the adjoining states.

The heart of the christian philanthropist saddens a
waste of human life in the mighty struggle now being v
by the nations of the old world, justly mourns over the
lation and carnage which accompanies it, and deeply r
its existence. But an American citizen can have no oth
terest or sympathy in such conflicts than that which nat

ein every republican heart, that by it the cause of human
r and religious toleration may be advanced, and republi-
istitutions rise on the ruins of every battle-field of Eu-
e But while other nations of the earth have felt the deso-
n influences of war and pestilence in our own country all
ce and health and plenty—religious freedom and tolera-
credly secure to our people—every civil right maintained
olesome laws and justly regulated government, whilst
h our own state we are enjoying entire freedom from
l debt and taxation, our system of public school education
lusing its rich blessings in every part. These are among
anifold mercies which a bountiful Creator, in ceaseless
ion, is bestowing upon us, his unworthy creatures. Let
our constant aim to merit their continuance by virtuous
ct in all our public and private relations.

RODMAN M. PRICE.

Executive Chamber, }
January 9, 1855. }

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SUBMITTED JANUARY 10, 1855.

REPORT

IE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

CELLENCY, RODMAN M. PRICE, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY:

uarter-Master General of New Jersey, in accordance
statute, respectfully reports the number and condition
ms and equipments, &c., in the state arsenal, viz.:

ew brown flint-lock muskets.
ew brass six lb. cannon.
ron six lb. cannon.
ron six lb. cannon, not mounted.
old brass French four's, not mounted.
ew dragoon pistols.
ew cartridge boxes.
ew cartridge boxes, belts and plates.
ayonet scabbards, white frogs.
lack waist belts and plates.
trap and canister shot.
rtillery swords and belts.
ergeant swords and belts.
ercussion primers.
uskets that have been in service.
ercussion muskets that have been in service.
ercussion rifles.
lint lock rifles, been in service.
ragoon sabres and belts.
ragoon sabres and belts, been in service.
ragoon pistols, been in service.
ents and marques.

Issues.—During the current year, since the date of annual report, there have been issued, pursuant to the upon requisition and bond—

January 4.—Nineteen percussion rifles, with equipm four sergeant swords, to Captain George P. Fuhrman use of the "Republican Rifles," of Trenton, Mercer

February 20.—One brass six lb. percussion cann implements and harness, to Colonel William M. W for the use of Company A, Second Regiment, Essex

March 7.—One brass six lb. cannon to Colonel W. bitt, for the use of the "Columbian Rifles," Orang Brigade.

March 11.—Forty bright percussion muskets, wit ments, and four sergeant swords, to Captain Richard for the use of the "Sarsfield Guards," Trenton, Mer gade.

March 15.—One brass six lb. cannon, with implem harness, to Captain George B. Osmun, for the us "Union Blues," Orange, Essex Brigade.

March 24.—Forty bright muskets, with equipm four sergeant swords, to Captain Samuel Mulford, for of the "Stockton Artillery," Mercer Brigade.

March 31.—Thirty brown muskets, with equipm four sergeant swords, to Captain Samuel D. Ellis, for of the "Ellis Guards," Jersey City, Hudson Brigade.

April 11.—Fifty bright percussion muskets, with eq and four artillery swords, to Captain Charles H. Pierso use of the "National Artillery," Newark, Independen Brigade.

April 18.—Forty brown percussion muskets, wit ments and four artillery swords, to Captain Jacob L. lier, for the use of the "New Brunswick Guards," M Brigade.

May 18.—Forty brown flint-lock muskets, with equ and four sergeant swords, to John W. Bryan, for th the "Beverly Greys," Burlington Brigade.

4.—Eighty percussion rifles, with equipments and
eant swords, to Alfred F. Munn, for the use of
rican Rifles," Orange, Essex Brigade.
—Forty percussion rifles, with equipments, and four
swords, to Captain Robert C. Helm, for the use of
gan Rifle Company," Middlesex Brigade.
—Sixty percussion rifles, with equipments and four
swords, to Captain Jonathan Corey, for the use of
rican Rifle Company," Newark, Independent Essex

.—Two new brass six lb. percussion cannon and
unition wagons, with implements and harness, to
amuel Mulford, for the use of the "Stockton Artil-
rcer Brigade.
.—Two new brass six lb. percussion cannon, with
s, caissons, carriages, and harness, to Capt. James I.
the use of the "Union Blues," Newark, Independ-
Brigade.
.—Six sergeant swords, to Captain R. D. Murphy,
se of the military inmates of Edgehill Seminary,

.—Thirty cavalry sabres and belts, to Captain Wil-
uax, for the use of the "Ringgold Troop," Mon-
w Jersey Brigade.
—Thirty-six brown flint-lock muskets, with equip-
four sergeant swords, to Captain Hamilton McDow-
use of the "First Company Fencibles," Burlington

—Fifty-seven musket slings, to Capt. George Grif-
e use of the "City Blues," Paterson, Passaic Bri-

.—Twelve percussion rifles, with equipments, to
bert C. Helm, for the use of the "Morgan Rifle
' Middlesex Brigade.
—Forty-five percussion muskets, with equipments,
rgeant swords, to Captain Joel M. Johnson, for the

use of the "Washington Continental Guards," Paters
saic Brigade.

August 12.—Nine percussion rifles, with equipn
Captain George P. Fuhrman, for the use of the "Tre
fles," Mercer Brigade.

September 12.—Twenty-five percussion rifles, wit
ments and four sergeant swords, to Captain John
Wobbe, for the use of the "American Rifles," Compa
Rahway, Middlesex Brigade.

October 2.—Eight cavalry pistols, holsters and ho
Colonel William M. Babbit, Orange, Essex Brigade.

October 2.—Four cavalry pistols, holsters and ho
Colonel Condict, Orange, Essex Brigade.

October 2.—One hundred cannon percussion caps
tain James J. Carter, for the use of the "Union Blue
ark, Independent Essex Brigade.

RECEIPTS.

January 4.—Forty rifles of Captain George P. Fu
the "Republican Rifles," Trenton, Mercer Brigade.

February 20.—Two rifles, with pouches and flask
tain William Painton, of the "City Rifles," New
pendent Essex Brigade.

May 4.—Two hundred and sixty-seven percuss
with equipments, forwarded from the ordnance office
ington.

May 4.—Five hundred infantry cartridge boxes a

May 4.—One thousand bayonet scabbards.

July 10.—Fifty-one cavalry pistols, twenty-six ho
housing, twenty-seven sabres, twenty-six buff belts
one black belts, forty-five plates, of Captain John B
morton, of the "Monmouth Troop," New Jersey B

July 31.—Thirty-nine percussion muskets, thirty-
lock muskets, sixty-seven cartridge boxes, thirty
pouches, thirty-six cartridge box plates, fifty-on
scabbards, twenty-seven screw drivers and wipers,

swords of Colonel Charles E. Stewart, Deputy Quar-
er of the Independent Essex Brigade.

course of the summer, a favorable opportunity pre-
r disposal of unserviceable stock and material at the
nal, which was indeed an incumbrance to us, and of
t to the state, and we deemed it proper and advisable
ourselves of that opportunity, (not likely to occur
s in our judgment greatly to the interest of the state,
n the seventh day of August last, sell and dispose of
red old muskets not fit for service, viz.:

1 75,	$677 25
1 00,	13 00
of abandoned equipments, useless to us, at cents,	308 00
ndoned extra cartridge boxes, at 4 cents,	30 64
" bayonet scabbard belts, at 3 cents,	11 73
" " " " 1 cent,	1 20
" waist or cartridge box belts, 3 cents,	18 60
" extra bayonets, at 6 cents,	26 04
of abandoned rifle equipments, at 12 cents,	28 20
ks, at 10 cents,	4 00
knapsacks, at 6 cents,	12
bayonet belts, at 2 cents,	1 08
" " 2 "	1 20
straps, at 2 cents,	48
	$1121 54
-100 unserviceable second hand rifles, $1.75,	175 00
-100 " " " muskets, "	175 00
le stock, valueless to us, yielding the state,	$1471 54

e amount paid into the state treasury.
ll which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

SAM. R. HAMILTON,

Quarter-Master General of N. J.

ON, January 2, 1855.

REPORT

OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
TRENTON, December 31, 18

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, RODMAN M. PRICE, GOVERNOR, COMMANDER-
&c., &c.:

SIR—In my annual report to the commander-in-
would particularly notice the increase and efficienc
uniformed volunteer companies throughout the stat
have now regularly commissioned, armed and equip
hundred and fifty-two uniformed companies, which,
aging their strength, will be found nearly equal in
to the actual force of the regular army of the Unite
reported as fit for duty.

It is not the intention, or the province of the Adjuta
eral, to institute companies; but to report truthfu
actual condition of these corps, and should that re
generally in accordance (which it is) with the discipl
efficiency of the Second Division, noticed in General C
October 12, 1854, it certainly entitles them to the fa
consideration of the executive.

Special legislation has given funds and facilities to
form companies in one brigade, which I earnestly rec
may be extended, in time of peace, to all the brigades.
to act approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and fift
page 195, Laws of N. J.)

I recommend that the organization of the brigade b
insisted upon, as an absolutely necessary part of the

according to the act approved April seventeen, eighundred and forty-six. For the support of these boards ay, for the encouragement of the volunteer companies, defray the expenses of making the enrolled schedule, a y to the act of seventeenth March, eighteen hundred f-two, I propose, in time of peace, that the assessors edifferent wards and townships shall annually assess, severy white male inhabitant liable to, and neglecting rm militia duty, between twenty-one and forty-five age, the sum of twenty-five cents, and that said assessall be collected in the same manner as township taxes, h moneys collected thereon, by the collectors and conn any of the townships or wards, shall be paid over to ade paymaster, who shall annually, after deducting the s of the brigade board, and of the collection thereof, balance to the several uniformed companies composing ade, pro rata, according to the number of the members ing their duty in each, to be expended for militia purclusively.

ctual expenses of the uniformed soldier, his loss of time, sacrifice he is exposed to make for the people in g their laws, entitle the man, the individual man, at nds, to pecuniary compensation. The very spirit of itutions, evenhanded justice, and the claims of class, it me, should place all, upon a fair and equal footing.

re again to press the necessity of keeping up the oron of the brigade boards in all the brigades. The law their duties is full and explicit, and it no doubt is inthrough them, to afford the remedy for the numerous nts of individual grievance, real or imaginary, that of often are made to occupy the time of this office, and persisted in, interfere with the important duties of cellency.

ng the exhibits of my report of December thirty-first, ei hundred and fifty-two, on file in this office, giving erns of persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-

five, in the state of New Jersey, liable to do milit
made in accordance with the provisions of an act of t
lature of said state, entitled "A further supplement to
entitled an act establishing a militia system," approve
seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, will be seen.

First Division,	21,78
Second Division,	29,43
Third Division,	17,71
Fourth Division,	13,05
Total,	81,98

For the last two years no full returns upon each
assessment have been made to this department by
officers under the law. In fact, from some of the bri
return at all has been received, and up to this time I
able to make a suitable report, presenting a fair schedu
which our quota of arms and military supplies can b
from the United States.

It is submitted whether the enrolled schedules, n
every three years, and the law rigidly enforced, woul
sufficient.

It will be seen by "An act concerning field officer
Militia," approved twentieth April, eighteen hund
sixteen, (Laws of the United States, vol. 6, page 1
"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent
the United States of America in Congress assemble
from and after the first day of May next, instead of
tenant colonel commandant to each regiment, and one
each battalion of the militia, as provided by an act
'An act more effectually to provide for the national de
establishing a uniform militia throughout the United
approved May eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-tw
shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one m
each regiment of the militia, consisting of two ba
where there shall be only one battalion, it shall be com
by a major, provided that nothing therein contained,

d to annul any commission in the militia, which may
ce as granted by authority of any state or territory, in
e of the act herein recited, and bearing date prior to
day of May next."

atutes are silent upon the subject of the lineal commis-
eutenant colonel, and I recommend that the organiza-
ıe militia of New Jersey be made by law to conform
y as practicable to the acts of congress, particularly
y shall have been revised, and made applicable to the
ıents in the system of modern warfare. (Vide Ap-
..)

clusion, I would respectfully propose that the Minnie
dopted for the use of the militia of New Jersey. The
of this weapon in battle is established beyond a
ıd the question with us now is, only as to the extent
it is to be employed in future. Its adoption by the
tates we may look upon as inevitable. Without it,
he nation would not be upon a par with those who
Whenever this arm is on hand for distribution among
s and territories, in drawing our quota of military sup-
early application for it, might not be amiss.

ery respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. CADWALADER,
Adjutant General N. J. M.

(APPENDIX A.)

An act further supplementary to an act entitled "An ac
lishing a militia system," approved April seventee
teen hundred and forty-four.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Asse*
the State of New Jersey, That from and after the pas
this act, instead of a major for each battalion of a re
consisting of two battalions, as now directed by the
which this is a supplement, there shall be one lieutena
nel, and one major, to each of such regiments, in confo
the act of congress of the United States entitled "An
cerning field officers of the militia," approved April
eighteen hundred and sixteen.

2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effec
diately after the passage thereof.

REPORT

TIE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTAGE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTAGE
FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
Jersey City, January 3, 1855.

CELLENCY, RODMAN M. PRICE, GOVERNOR, AND THE SENATE OF
SEY.

Board of Commissioners of Pilotage for New Jersey, in
dice with the requirements of the statute, take pleasure
ctfully reporting that during the past year the New
ilots, twenty-seven (27) of whom have been on active
stant duty, have had in charge thirteen hundred and
sels (1350); five hundred and seventy-two (572) of
ere outward bound, and seven hundred and forty-seven
bound; and of this last number, five hundred and
re boarded "off shore;" thus proving the persevering
e of the pilots. The total number of vessels hitherto
ge, is eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety.
ats are on the coast service, and no accident has oc-
o any vessel, while in charge of New Jersey pilots, to
r confidence in their fidelity or skill. Two appren-
ve been made deputies, and one pilot licensed for New-
and river. Our pilot, Mr. J. S. Bonnington, has
victim to disease, incurred by exposure in the dis-
of his duties. The annual examination of apprentices
n duly attended to. At the last session of the legisla-
New York, the rates of pilotage for New York pilots

were increased to conform to the corresponding prices
times, and this board feel it incumbent on them to
behalf of the New Jersey pilots a similar tariff of price
our pilots may be on an equal footing with the New
pilots, for all their labor and exposure; and to this
look with confidence to our legislature for the passa
supplementary bill, which this board has digested, a
respectfully submit to the consideration of the legislatu

By order of the board.

Attest, W. T. RODGERS, Presi

J. M. CORNELISON, Secretary.